THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. X. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1860. NO. 7.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE:---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

CLUBBING:

Six Copies for	**$10**
**Ten " **	**$15**
**Twenty " **	**$25**

All payments invariably in advance.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

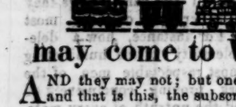
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - -	$3 50
For six months, - -	$5 50
For twelve months, - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year,—longer ones in proportion.

THE RAILROAD



may come to Winston

AND they may not; but one thing is certain, and that is this, the subscriber has received HIS STOCK OF

Spring AND Summer Goods

which can't fail to please his numerous customers, in style and prices. And he would respectfully invite all who wish to purchase

Goods at Reduced Prices,

to call and examine his present stock, before they purchase elsewhere.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, to wit: Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Home made Cloth, Rags, and, in a word, all the farmer, his wife and daughter may have to spare.

H. R. THOMAS, Agent.

Winston, N. C., April 6, 1860. 51-6w

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprise. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be afforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months, - -	$6 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month, - -	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.

Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39-1y

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land of about 260 acres, 2 miles East of Salem, extending from Middle Fork of Muddy creek to the Plank Road in the village of Waughtown. About 80 acres are under cultivation, consisting of fresh upland and very productive meadow and bottom. The balance is strong, heavily timbered upland and bottom.

The improvements in the Village are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,

a convenient two story framed STORE HOUSE, with a good DWELLING attached, and all the necessary out-buildings, Smoke-houses, Barn, Granary, &c., making altogether the most valuable and convenient property of its kind within 10 miles of Salem.

Apply to the subscriber.—Terms accomodating.

DAVID BLUM.

April 6, 1860.—tf.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1860.

Wm. A. Lash vs Pylades Smallwood.
Ephraim Bouldin vs same.

Attachment levied on Defendant's Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Pylades Smallwood, the defendant in the above cases, hath removed or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made in the "People's Press," a newspaper printed in Salem, for said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead to said suits, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the land levied on, be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, 1860.

JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

An Eloquent Speech.

No one who heard the speech of the grand-son of Patrick Henry, in the late Baltimore Convention, can forget it. In matter and manner it was worthy of the fame of the great Revolutionary orator. We copy the following report of it from the Baltimore American:

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, ascended the platform amid great cheering. He said: Having bestowed the compliment of a nomination by this great Convention upon our distinguished fellow-citizen of Tennessee, it becomes an imperative duty, as it is a pleasure, for one of the citizens of Tennessee to return to this Convention the profound thanks of that State for your liberality and generous support. I thank you, gentlemen, for the nomination that has been conferred upon John Bell upon the present occasion. We have presented him to the Union party of the country, believing that he was sound, constitutional and able, and that the country cannot, under any circumstances, do better than to elect him to the Presidential Chair. [Applause.]

I have watched his political career since I have been a boy. Not one word was ever uttered by or fell from the lips of that distinguished man that did not look to the glory, honor and character of the whole country. [Applause.] You may take a volume of his speeches and you will find that no sectional advice ever soiled the sheet upon which his speeches were written. If you will look at his course in regard to internal improvements, you will find that he was always ready to advance the honor and glory of the country, either at the North or the South, the East or the West. His whole life has been devoted to the common good and welfare of America. You have the guarantee, in his past history, that the administration of John Bell, should he be elected, will be pure, constitutional, economical and patriotic. [Applause.] They say sometimes of John Bell that he is slow and cautious. [Applause.] That venerable man (pointing to the portrait of Washington over the President's chair,) who led our armies to victory in the darkest hour of the Revolution, was always cautious. [Applause.] Cautiousness is the mother everywhere of wisdom. He alone ought not to be trusted who is rash, and he who is cautious has the helm of reason to guide his conduct, and will seldom err. Such a man, gentlemen, is John Bell. [Applause.] I ask you if he is not a fit representative for the party that have assembled here? We are not Whigs or Democrats, we are not Americans or Opposition men; but we are Union men. [Applause.] For myself, I could have been brought into this canvass under no other banner, for, as God is my judge, I know no distinction between the people of Massachusetts or Maine, and those of Tennessee or Louisiana. [Applause.] I hail them as brothers everywhere. My only devotion is to union of the States. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I trust I may be pardoned for talking a little about the national and revolutionary blood that is in my veins. (A voice—He is the grandson of Patrick Henry.) [Applause.] I can fight under no other banner upon earth than that which looks to the glory and honor and perpetuity of our glorious country. I ought to be excused, I say, for dwelling a little upon the union of the States. The revolutionary blood that beats and throbs in my veins [applause,] would prevent me from wielding or bearing aloft any other banner. There is a cry that comes to me from the battle fields of the revolution. It comes! It is ringing in my ears! It is in the air that is around me! It comes from the bloody field of Guilford! It is the cry of my father's blood that appeals to me from the grave, by the blood that was shed on the field of Guilford, and charges me to be true to the nation. [Warm applause.] I intend to obey that voice, and respond to that sentiment. Why, gentlemen, should we sit by and see this glorious Union dissolved? [Cries of "never."] Should we stand by and see it torn down? ["Never."] While the Disunionists at the South desire to tear it down, and Abolitionists at the North to destroy it, in like manner, the charge is upon you and upon me—it is upon us all—to stand by the Union to the death. [Applause.]

What would be the consequences of a dissolution of this Union? May I paint them to you but for a single moment? The greatest, the most glorious, and the most independent country upon the face of the wide earth, where man is happiest, and where he is freest, ought we not to defend it with our lives and our blood? [Cries of "yes," and great cheering.] Suppose you dissolve it, what would follow? Why, sir, there comes up the sound of war from among neighboring States, between brothers on the one side and the other. Our young Southern men marry girls that come from New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Are their children to be brought into deadly conflict of strife and of battle upon the field of fraternal discord? ["No" "No."] Think but for a solitary moment of the consequences! I have but two brothers now living. One of them is here from the State of Tennessee; the other lives in the State of Iowa, in the town of Burlington, on the Mississippi river. Suppose civil discord should reign in our land and the tocsin of war be sounded, the shrill fife and the spirit-stirring drum calling hosts of people into the war. I, to be true to my section, must fight and die for it; my venerable brother in Iowa must do the same there; and the conflict rages, and the storm of battle, and the leaden shower of death is hurled around us, and I may be brought in conflict with him. I may be compelled to dye my hand in his blood, or I would be hung as a traitor to the South. O, how revolting is the idea! I must strike him down, or I must be hung—and, by the eternal God, I would rather be hung first. [Immense applause.] I would mount the scaffold with as much joy as the bridegroom ascends to his bridal chamber before I would stain my hand and arm in fraternal blood.

I pray God Almighty to strike me blind (I am nearly blind now) before my eyes shall ever light upon a field of battle that is made red with the blood of brothers; and may I be deaf before my ears ever hear the tread of armies, where brother dyes his hand in the heart's blood of his brother! We are the Union people. Shall we throw it away? ["No."] How can we avoid the responsibility of standing up and defending it? With what face could we meet the wondering nations, if, by strife and hate and blinded council, and the blasted sway of accursed demagogues, we throw away this richest heritage God ever gave to man? [Applause.] Blot our fair escutcheon to all coming time—quench the fire of freedom and of light wherever it may dawn, and bid the lovers of mankind depart. If such must be our country's early doom; if all our pride, our power, and cherished hope, our stripes, our stars, our heritage of glory, and the bright names we have taught our children,—all must end in this! Never let freemen meet again! An early tomb, wherein to escape the hisses and scorn of all mankind, were surely a better doom. Tear down your flags; burn your capitol; dismiss your navy; disband your army; let our commerce rot; overturn all your monuments, here in Baltimore and everywhere else; give to the flames the once loved record of our fathers' deeds; scatter the sacred dust of Washington. ["Never."] Teach your boys to forget his name; and never let a pilgrim's foot again tread the consecrated ground of Mount Vernon.

If we of the Union party, surrounded by all these bright and glorious hopes, do this, we are the most recreant of all mankind, and the curses of all time will cling upon us like the shirt of Nessus. We have a fair chance to redeem the land. [Cries of "We will do it."] The Democratic party have broken to pieces at Charleston. The Republican party, a week from now, will share the same fate at Chicago. One stranded, as you aptly remarked yesterday, Mr. President, upon the rock of squatter sovereignty, and the other will be broken down under the weight of the "irrepressible conflict," while the vessel that bears us along, shall

"Walk the waters like a thing of life."

(Applause.) Storms shall rage, but it will not be upon our house. The waters of conflict shall divide, upon the right hand and the left, and we will pass through the Red Sea, unhurt and unharmed.

On my journey here I saw some of the delegates coming from Charleston, and I declare to you I never saw a more broken-down and desponding set. (Laughter.) They were tired, worn out, sleepy, disheartened, and I may say, without a figure of speech, unwashed. (Great laughter.) I said to them, "Gentlemen, in the name of Heaven, what is the matter with you now?" "Oh," says one man, "Our national Democratic party is broken up and the lamentations of the whole world will attend it." "Oh, yes," said I, "I will shed oceans of tears at the result." (Laughter.) They looked to me just like the broken columns of Napoleon's army on their return from the conflict before the walls of Moscow.

Here and there I caught one, and I asked him to tell me what occurred down there. One said "I have not slept a wink for four nights." (Laughter.) I said to one, who I thought treated me a little scurvily, "A little good brandy would cheer you." "No," said he, "burnt brandy would not save me." (Laughter.) And, upon my word, I expect that every one of them will die very soon and we shall have the mournful pain of reading their obituaries in the newspapers. The truth is however, they have had just as much as they can bear. We have all heard of the camel having his back so heavily laden that one single feather more would break it. So it is with the Democratic party. It is broken down to such a condition that it never can rally. It never will be a party again, and I will tell you why. If you whip it once, it dissolves like snow in the ditch for it is only held together by the cohesive power of plunder. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, gentlemen, what will you do with the Republican party? I have no hard feelings to indulge in. I know a great many of them. Many of them are right clever, and many of them are quite the reverse. (Laughter.) But I can never approve of Republicanism. And why? Because it is against my blood—because it is against my instinct—because they are sectional and not national. (Applause.) I declare to you I would vote for no man upon the earth—not even the immortal Clay and Webster—if they were here again in all their power and in all their magnificent intellect, if they were to head a sectional party. If they did, I would die before I would vote for one of them.

Let me talk about that for a moment. Do you believe a majority of the people of the United States are in favor of these sectional extremes? Do you believe they want to break down this Union? Do you believe the majority of the people at the North are in favor of the everlasting cry about disunion? I beg pardon for using that word here—I do not intend to use it again. Do you believe they were in favor either of dissolving this Union or breaking down the right that Massachusetts has to an inheritance at Yorktown and the battle of Guilford?—of the right that we have to claim kindred in Bunker's Hill? We are one people, and "whom God has joined together let no man put asunder."

In my humble opinion there is a vast majority of the people of the United States who are now affiliating with us and with our opinions. If every man in America would come out boldly and vote his sentiments and feelings of his heart, and record his name at the ballot-box, with his genuine real sentiments, John Bell would be elected by an overwhelming majority. (Applause.) The vast majority of our people are neither Democrats nor Republicans. The vast majority of the North are not Republicans, and my friend, the President of this Convention, knows that fact well. Let me tell him (the President) that his course has excited the admiration of the South. (Applause.) A vast majority of the people in the United States are in favor of the Union, and if they vote their sentiments on this occasion, Bell will be elected. Why should not freemen vote their own sentiments? It is the sound, national, conservative sentiment of America, which, though it may be

"Still as the breeze,
Is dreadful as the storm,"

you will see recorded at the polls. Then we will be triumphantly successful—successful for no purpose of the spoils—for no desire of the gain of the loaves and fishes. (Laughter.) We are here as citizens, not as office-holders. (Applause.) There is no office upon the face of the wide earth that I would hold; for, thank God, I am able to do without office. I think that will be the sentiment of a large portion of the gentlemen by whom I am surrounded. We are for the country, and not for office. (Applause.)

I said there was no office I would hold. I desire to correct that. I desire to be strictly a man of truth before this most intelligent body of Americans. There is one office I would hold for thirty days, and thirty days only. It should be the busiest administration that ever you saw during that time. (Laughter.) I would like to be President just thirty days. If I were so, I would put a small card in the newspapers to the heartless crew that are now, like vampires, feeding on the blood of the nation. To them I would say, "take up thy bed and walk." (Laughter and applause.) But I would be very clear indeed not to add to that, "thy sins be forgiven thee." Instead of that, I will tell you what I would do. At every avenue leading from the city of Washington I would have a guard placed to catch the rogues as they were running. (Laughter.)

I declare to you without figure of speech that the present government of the United States is the most corrupt on the face of the wide earth. The expenditures of the General Government have run up since 1856 from forty millions of dollars to eighty millions. The distinguished sage of Wheatland declared that the former expenditure was too much and ought to be reduced, and yet, in three years, he brought it from forty to nearly eighty millions. Now, if in three years he would raise the expenditures of the Government from forty to eighty millions of dollars, crying out all the time for reduction of the public expenses, how long do you suppose it would take to bring them down to forty millions? [Laughter.]

I recollect of reading a story that illustrates that thing most beautifully: A schoolmaster once said to a boy, "Here, John, I have got a sum for you to work out. A cat is down in a well thirty feet. Every time she comes up one foot she falls down two. I want you to tell me how long it will be till she reaches the top." The boy worked all day, and covered both sides of his slate with figures. He worked in the same manner the next day, and the schoolmaster came to him and said: "Well, John, how are you getting on?" Says John, "I have not got to the end of this thing yet, but I think I can see through it." "Is she near out?" asked the schoolmaster. Said the boy: "I do not think she is getting out at all—so far from getting out, she's more than half way down to hell now." [Laughter and applause.]

This is a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. Buchanan is carrying on the affairs of this government. They are stealing by the authority of law, absolutely aided by the countenance of the President.—I remember very well that some distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia wrote to the President, in behalf of a company there, for the purpose of securing a contract, and if the contract was awarded them, he would help to elect Mr. Florence. Instead of putting his heel upon such an offer, and prosecuting the man that held out such a bribe, the President handed the letter over to the Secretary, with some terms of commendation, the result being that the party got the contract in question. I felt so humbled when that thing occurred that I scarcely looked an honest man in the face more than a week afterwards. (Laughter.) Well, now, gentlemen, that is the way things are going on.

After being some time in your beautiful city, I walked up the Washington Monument; I went up 250 steps getting as near as I could to old George Washington himself, desiring to re-kindle the old fires of patriotism that were wont to beam over his own glorious countenance. I thought when I saw him standing with the paper in his hand, that it was the Farewell Address, and I thought I heard the marble lips say to me, "Do all you can here in Baltimore to save the Union." I thought I still saw the old inspiration linger everywhere upon his countenance whether upon the canvass or the marble, or whether on the signboard of the common tavern or in the creation of Stuart. I thought I saw upon his countenance an approving smile that seemed to sanctify our deed and hallow our enterprize. I heard it as distinctly as ever I heard any word: frown down upon all that attempt to separate the Union, or break the cord that binds us together as one people. (Applause.) This is the mission you are called upon to discharge. This is the mission that has brought us here. Our cause is right and just, and in the language of one of Maryland's best patriots—one now dead, and around whose grave the tears of the nation have been shed—I say,

"Conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto:—'In God is our trust.'"

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat.

North Carolina Insane Asylum.

On a recent visit to the eastern portion of the State we spent a day in Raleigh, and visited the Insane Asylum. This noble superstructure crowns the Dix Hill, about a mile and a half from the Capital grounds, and stands at once an honor to the State and a lasting monument to the philanthrophy of the noble hearted Miss Dix, whose name it will be noticed is associated with the locality. For the information of those of our readers who have never visited the Institution, we will give a hurried description of its interior.

We were politely shown, by the Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, through the whole building, and were forcibly struck with the remarkable cleanliness which met us at every turn through out the entire Institution. This, together with the freedom from all offensive odors, speaks well for the management which prevails in the building. The different wards are well ventilated; and the broad aisles afford ample room for the inmates to walk and take necessary exercise in; furnished also with seats, and tables here and there covered with newspapers, draft-boards, etc., for the diversion of those whose partial insanity or convalescence require easy mental exercise. These broad aisles extend the entire length of each wing—first, second and third floors, with apartments for the inmates arranged on each side, properly furnished. The main or centre portion of the building is occupied by the Superintendent and family and divides equally the two great wings, which are occupied, respectively, the western by the males and the eastern by the females. The inmates are classified according to their several conditions, and occupy different wards, so that those who are advancing in restoration to health may not be disturbed by the ravings of those who are more radically insane. These are separated by the dining rooms, which are located in the central portion of each wing. These rooms are well arranged, and kept in nice and perfect order; the food being supplied to each by means of a dumb waiter ascending by pulleys and weights from below directly in to each dining room.

The chapel is a neat room, with pews capable, we suppose, of seating 150 persons comfortably. Here the improved class of inmates are occasionally assembled to hear preaching.—One of their number has heretofore occupied the post of clerk, or tune-raiser, but having on a recent occasion, raised a tune he manufactured as he proceeded, and which no one but himself could sing, he was deposed from office.

The kitchen is as nice and clean as a dining room, the furnaces, boilers, bakers and steamers executing their work decently and in order. It was near the dining hour when we reached this department, and the well-cooked appearance of the fowls and other meats, and the pleasant odor arising from the soups, baked bread, etc., and especially the cleanliness of the room, only served to sharpen our appetite.

Dr. Fisher's plan for watering the building is both simple and sure. In the fourth story there are two large tanks, into which the water is pumped by an engine placed at some distance from the building. From these tanks pipes proceed to every part of the Institution with fresh water. A large tank is also placed below, through which a steampipe passes, and the warm water is forced up by an engine in every ward. These pipes, carrying cold and warm water, ramify the entire edifice, and furnish water for every purpose except drinking.

The feelings of one who passes through the different wards and looks upon the poor, unfortunate creatures, some of whom look pitiful in the extreme, Dr. Fisher takes them by the hand, and the smiles which light up their faces tells plainly of the soothing influence of his kind words.

We have no doubt but that there are those in our State now who have been so unfortunate as to lose their reason, and whose over-anxious friends detain them at home from doubts of their safety in this institution. To such friends we would say that, in our opinion, they are taking the responsibility of neglecting and refusing the best and most approved means of restoring the insane to soundness.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS *And Juvenile Books,* suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

SOMETHING ABOUT JAPAN, ITS GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE, &c.

The people of Japan have no record of the date of the settlement of their islands, and assume that the Japanese have been Japanese from the creation of the world. Their government is wholly unlike that of China. It cannot be proved that there is an absolute monarchy existing in Japan, neither that the citizens have any real liberty of action. Despotism exists without a despot. It has two emperors—a civil and religious one. The first is called "Mikado," and the second "Siogoun" or 'Koubo." The religious emperor appears to be a kind of lay figure, who has nothing to do but sit in a temple and be adored. The lay or civil emperor is not much better off, and the real government appears to reside in a kind of council of empire. Society is organized on the feudal system. The princes are the great landlords, and the common people hold their farms of them as vassals. Each prince is sovereign in his own hereditary domain, as the county palatines and great vassals of the English crown formerly were; strifes between these great feudal lords are prevented by the number and omnipresence of the Japanese police, which is more penetrating, prompt and arbitrary than that of France. Japanese society is divided into eight classes—1st, the princes; 2d, nobles; 3d, priests; 4th, soldiers; 5th, literary common folks; 6th wholesale merchants; 7th, retail merchants, artisans and artists; 8th, peasants and laborers. The first four classes only have the right to wear two sabres. They have, in fact, a 9th class, the lowest of all—perfect Pariah's—viz: the tanners and curriers. These are outcasts, from the Bhuddist idea that whoever touches a dead animal becomes impure. The accounts of the population of Japan vary in stating it at from fifteen to forty millions.

After the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1637, the Dutch alone were admitted to any trade, and that only to the port of Nangasaki. The right was also, in 1641, conceded to the Dutch to build factories at Dezima, a small artificial island in the harbor of Nangasaki. A Russian embassy was sent in 1804, but failed entirely. In 1842, William II., of Holland, endeavored to obtain of Japan similar concessions to those made by China. His letters were not answered until 1844, and then the "Siogoun," or temporal emperor, replied that "he had carefully observed the events succeeding the fundamental change in Chinese policy, and was convinced that no kingdom could enjoy a durable peace except on the condition of totally excluding foreigners."

Our own government made various attempts before reaching the successful issue which crowned the expedition of Commodore Perry. In 1846 Commodore James Biddle visited Jeddo, the residence of the "Siogoun," but was refused permission to land or communicate directly. His letter to the "Siogoun" waited eight days an answer, and the answer was a refusal to treat. Admiral Cecille visited the waters of Nangasaki the same year, and was as peremptorily refused permission to land or undertake any measures for opening a communication or commercial relations between France and Japan. The Perry expedition broke first the charmed circle of Japanese exclusiveness, and the visit of the native prince and dignitaries, now in Washington, is the first international courtesy of that kind ever conceded by the Japanese government to any other people. Its importance cannot, therefore, be exaggerated; since, if the report of the Japanese ambassadors, on their return home, be favorable to the United States, we may look forward to the ultimate creation of a direct trade between the two countries, and the opening of new mines of wealth to American daring, ingenuity and thrift.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—An instance of the curious operations of trade has just been related to us on undoubted authority. About three weeks ago a number of bales of sheetings made at one of the factories in this place were shipped for New York. On yesterday all hands on the boat which carried them down the river were startled at seeing one of the identical bales arrived here from Wilmington. On examination it appeared that during those three weeks the bale had been to New York, where it was purchased by a North Carolina merchant. It is now on its way to him, in an adjoining county, *passing by the door of the factory at which it was made!—Fayetteville Observer.*

ELECTORS FOR THE 7th DISTRICT.

The Whigs of the 7th District met in Convention at Salisbury on Wednesday last, W S Harris, Esq., of Concord, presiding, and Messrs. J J Bruner and C W Fenton, Secretaries. Wm P Bynum, Esq., of Lincoln county, was appointed Elector; Gen. John A Young of Mecklenburg and M L McCorkle, Esq., of Catawba, were appointed assistant Electors; and the following gentlemen Sub Electors for their respective counties: A J Dargan, Esq., for Anson; Rufus Barringer, Esq., for Cabarrus; W Pegram, for Gaston; Col. W Grier, for Mecklenburg; C M T McAuley, Esq., for Union; W C Lord, Esq., for Rowan; H W Guion, Esq., for Lincoln; W J Montgomery, Esq., for Stanly county.

AN ÆRONAUT KILLED.—Augustus M. Connor attempted to ascend in a balloon on Friday night from Castle Garden, N. Y. The balloon after reaching a considerable height suddenly collapsed, and Connor was precipitated on the roof of a building, and so much injured that he expired about 11 o'clock.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.—At about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday night last, many of our citizens were startled by a rumbling sound, followed by a rattling of crockery and other movable articles in the houses. The shock lasted about 20 or 30 seconds.

(Franklin Macon Co. (N. C.) Observer

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION IN N. ORLEANS, There was a fire on Thursday in the 2nd District which consumed ten houses. Loss $60,000.

TAXING TIN CUPS.

The Democracy, the opponen tsof Equal Taxation are well aware that they cannot successfully meet and controvert this fair and just measure by sound argument, have resorted to the tricks of the demagogue and are endeavoring to create a prejudice against ad valorem by falsely charging that the friends of the measure are for taxing tin cups, chickens, eggs, ducks, geese and all other small articles. Now, no intelligent man, either Whig or Democrat, believe this, but in order to place the matter before the people, so plain that no one can be deceived, and in order to show that if it was done, it would hurt no one, not even the poor widow, who has nothing but a few tin cups, and a few chickens and ducks, we give below a few statements.

Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool have both agreed that the value of all the leading species of property in the State is $700,000,000. This, then, is granted. And if this be so a tax of one tenth of one per cent, or ten cents on the $100 worth will raise a revenue of $700,000. Perhaps it will not require ten cents on the $100—at least, that will be sufficient. Now, let us see how much it will increase and how much decrease taxes on the following persons or classes.

A. a small farmer owns a tract of land worth $500 on this, he now pays a State tax of $1,-000. But under an ad valorem tax of ten cts. on the $100, he would pay only fifty cents on his land—here would be a saving of fifty cents, just one-half. But A. owns other property not now taxable, but which under an ad valorem system will be taxed, to wit:

Two horses worth $50 each	$100,00
Five Cows, " 10 "	50,00
Hogs, " " "	40,00
Sheep, " " "	20,00
Household Furniture,	150,00
Farming tools, ploughs, &c.,	50,00
Pots, ovens, tin cups, &c.,	30,00
Chickens, geese, and ducks, &c.,	30,00
Whole amount	$470,00

Now on this $470 worth of property not heretofore taxable, A, under the ad valorem system, at ten cents on the $100, would have to pay 47 cents—but while he pays this 47 cents on his horses, cows, tin cups, and other personal property, he has saved fifty cents on his land tax, and is therefore the gainer to the amount of three cents. Again:

B. is a mechanic—lives in a rented House, and receives a salary of $500 a year, on this, he now pays a tax of $5,00—under the ad valorem system, his tax would on his salary be 50 cents—a saving to him of $4,50. But B. has the following property not now taxable,

Household Furniture,	$300,00
One cow and calf,	25,00
Pots, ovens, tin cups, &c.,	30,00
Whole amount	$355,00

On this $355 B. would have to pay under the ad valorem 35½ cents—take this from $450, the amount saved on his salary tax, and it leaves 4,14½ cents saved to B, notwithstanding all his tin cups, beds, pots and ovens are taxed according to their value.

C. is a poor widow, she has no land, nor anything that is now taxable, if therefore, it will increase her taxes to that amount—well let us see what it will be:

Two beds, $20 each	$40,00
One cow and calf,	20,00
6 tin cups 5 cents each,	30
50 chickens, 15 cents each,	7,50
10 Geese, 25 cents each,	2,50
10 Ducks, 20 cents each,	2,00
6 Chairs, 50 cents each,	3,00
Eggs on hand 10 dozen,	1,20
Articles too small to mention,	5,50
Whole amount,	$82,00

Now C. on this amount, would have to pay the sum of 1 1-5 cents, no less nor no more—not the price of one dozen eggs. Then for the price of one dozen eggs, the Government of N. Carolina protects C. a poor widow, to the amount of all her property, and secures to her the protection of the best laws under the sun. And the opponents of an ad valorem tax, are wonderfully exercised, and shed any amount of tears over the oppression of Equal taxes on a poor widow. The poor widow and the laboring men of the country, are not to be deceived by this hypocritical lamentation of our large slaveholders. They weep, lament and howl, not because a poor widow has to pay the enormous amount of 8 cents, but because it will increase their own taxes. But if there is to be such a decrease of the tax on land and some other articles, and but little revenue is to be raised from chickens, eggs, &c., how are we to get the necessary revenue? Let us see.

D. a large planter, owns, $20,000 worth of land, on this he pays a tax of $40—an ad valorem tax of ten cents on the $100—reduces this to $20. But D. owns 100 slaves, of these 50 are taxable as polls, 80 cents each, making $40—the other 50 worth on an average $600, making $30,000 pay nothing; ten cents on the $100 would be $30—just ten dollars more than is lost on the land while the same amount of tax will still be collected on the 50 now taxed as polls. But D. also has much other property not at present taxed, viz:

Thirty horses and mules, worth	$3,000
40 head of cattle,	400
200 tin cups at 5 cents each,	10
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkies,	40
Household Furniture,	2,000
Farming utensils,	1,000
Whole amount	$6,450

Ten cents on the $100, on $6,450, is $6,45. Add this to the $30, the increase on the slave tax, and we have $36.45—from this, take $20, the loss on the land tax, and we have the sum of $16,45, as the whole increase on D's tax. Thus we see that the rich man D. is not much injured, and yet the increase on his slave tax would make up the loss on the land tax, and without oppressing the poor, will keep up the necessary revenue, and will moreover, equalize every thing. We will in our next, give some more statements.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

AN EFFORT TO UNITE THE DEMOCRACY.—An "Address to the National Democracy" has been issued at Washington by 19 members of Congress from Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, in which the seceding Delegates at the Charleston Convention, though their secession is applauded, are urged to postpone their Convention at Richmond and to take their seats in the Baltimore Convention. The idea is held out that the Northern Douglas Delegates will agree to a satisfactory Platform in lieu of the one adopted at Charleston.

No member from the seceding States of S. Carolina, Alabama, Delaware or Florida signed the Address, and not more than a third or a fourth of the members from all the seceding States signed it. Of course those who did not sign disapproved of its recommendations.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT BALTIMORE, ON THURSDAY NIGHT, THE 10TH INST., IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

A grand stand, 100 feet long, with towers 36 feet high, was erected for the occasion, and spanned by an arch 36 feet high. Around the circle of the arch, on muslin, was painted the motto, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." On the south side, in the centre of the tower, was the full life-size portrait of George Washington, and on the north side the portrait of Henry Clay, of the same size and character. Around the face of the arch was the coat-of-arms of all the States. Flags floated from the two towers, and the whole stand was beautifully draped and festooned, and lighted by a number of gas jets.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the Independent Blues' Band, Capt. Holland, occupied a position in the north tower, and played a number of patriotic airs. Rockets were sent aloft from the court house yard. By this time between 8,000 and 10,000 persons were collected in the square. At 8½ o'clock, Hon. Anthony Kennedy advanced beneath the arch, and after a few remarks, introduced to the mass Hon. Henry Fuller, of Pennsylvania, who made a short speech in support of the nominees, Hon. John Bell, of Tenn., and Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. He was followed by Hon. Rich'd W. Thompson, of Indiana, who was introduced by Hon. J. M. Harris, and made a brief and pointed speech. Both gentlemen were loudly applauded throughout their remarks. Addresses were also made by Hon. J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, Hon. Baillie Peyton, of Tenn., Hon. Z. B. Vance, of N C., and several others.

BELL AND EVERETT RATIFICATION MEETING.—An immense mass meeting was held at Philadelphia on Thursday night, to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett. Joseph R. Ingersoll presided, assisted by eminent citizens. Mr. Henry of Tennessee was the chief orator, and made a bold and effective speech creating great enthusiasm. A large bell bearing the inscription "The Bell which will toll the death knell of sectionalism where-Ever-it goes," was rung during the proceedings, and a fine display of fire works added to the interest of the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted approving and ratifying the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and declaring the selection of candidates eminently judicious.

Mr. Bell being in Philadelphia was serenaded on Friday night, a crowd of many thousands being assembled in front of the La Pierre hotel, where he was stopping. He returned thanks in a brief speech, declining to enter into a discussion of the agitating subjects of the day, but referring to his opinions and acts which are on record. His desire was,—

"To restore harmony to this distracted country; [loud cheers;] to bring back the Government to its ancient character; [cheers;] and that party discussions of questions of domestic and foreign policy should be national. [Cheers.] I should regard this as a hopeless undertaking if I did not believe it to be a fact that the large majority of the people, both of the Democratic and Republican party, are conservative in their feelings, love the Union, and will not do any thing wilfully or with premeditation that may tend to its destruction, or to the introduction of anarchy and the overthrow of our glorious Constitution. [Applause.]

[From the Nashville Patriot of Saturday.]

MR. BELL'S RETURN AND WELCOME HOME.

Hon. John Bell returned to this city yesterday, from Philadelphia, whither he had gone for his family. His reception was most cordial and enthusiastic. A very large concourse of his old neighbors and friends met him at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and marched in procession with him to the City Hotel, where he was welcomed to his home by Hon. Neill S. Brown, in one of those eloquent and soul-stirring addresses for which he is celebrated wherever he is known. Mr. Bell, speaking from an open carriage, to the immense throng that crowded all the available space between the Hotel and the Court House, and swarmed upon the galleries of the Hotel, returned his thanks for the cordial greeting which he had received from those with whom he had lived, and who had sustained and upheld him in all the most trying and difficult scenes in his career. He referred in terms of just emphasis to the evils which encompass the country, and the dangers to which the Republic is subjected—to the honor which had been conferred upon him by a body unusually large, and distinguished throughout the country for their ability and conservatism, many of whom would have been more competent perhaps than himself to bear the standard and to lead the friends of the Constitution and the Union through the perils which beset them—and to the reliance of the country upon the strong arm and sober judgment of the people to assert and maintain the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws. He was frequently vociferously applauded, in the course of his remarks. It was evident that the crowd felt deeply the majesty and power of the cause and man, and the duties and responsibilities resting upon them as citizens. At the conclusion of his speech, Hon. Edwin H. Ewing who was with him in the carriage, was called so earnestly that he was compelled to respond in a brief speech, which was characteristic of the power, the honesty and patriotism of the man. At the conclusion of Mr. E's remarks, a large number of the people met Mr. Bell in the Parlors of the Hotel, offering him their congratulations, and shaking his honest hand as that of a true and trusted friend.

The reception was spontaneous and enthusiastic; many gray-headed men, who had known and associated with BELL from his boyhood, were in the procession.—As the pageant moved from the Railroad depot to the Hotel, cheer after cheer, went up with such enthusiasm as to make the welkin fairly ring. During the reception speech of Gov. Brown and the reply of Mr. Bell, we observed numbers of his old friends and companions affested even to tears. The heart of the people are with him and for him. The display of yesterday is but an indication of how the people of Tennessee, at least, will rally to his support, and that of the Constitution, the Union and the Laws.

A LOSS.—The Wilmington Journal mentions the sudden death of "Major Rogers," a fast horse owned by J. Dawson, Esq., and valued at $5,000.

Murder in Davidson.—It is reported here that James Glover, jr., has been committed to jail in Lexington, on the charge of killing his wife, last Friday morning. They were seen at the dwelling a few minutes before in apparent friendship. He shot her in the head it is said and then raised the cry of murder. The woman was dead when the neighbors reached the house.—*Watchman.*

WIGHT *alias* KING.

A pretty decent looking man, who has been passing himself in some places as Wight and elsewhere as King,—some 6 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark auburn hair, projecting chin, one or two upper front teeth out on the right side; plausible talking man, rather inquisitive, aged about 25 years—is undoubtedly a scoundrel of a very dark character, and the public ought to be on their guard against him. He is a thief it is well known; and is believed to be an emmissary of the John Brown school.—He was in the upper part of this County several days ago, and stole a valise and contents.—He is wandering about in Western North Carolina. Look out for him. A reward of $25 will be paid by Mr. G. P. McConnaughy for his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Rowan County.—Salisbury Watchman.

RENDITION OF FUGITIVES.—Two runaway slaves, belonging to citizens of Frederick co., Maryland, were, on the 1st inst., surrendered to the agents of their owners by Commissioner Betts, of New York city. Upon their identification both of them said they wanted no lawyer, and were ready to go home again, where, it appears, each has a wife and children. There was no excitement on their behalf, and no attempt to rescue them. The Commercial Advertiser says that, since the enactment of the fugitive slave law, there has never been a case in that district which has created so little excitement or given so little trouble to the authorities as this.

Episcopal Convention.—The Episcopal Convention was held in this place last week. The attendance was quite large. Among the ministry were men of eminent ability and learning. On Saturday evening the rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Atkinson to seven persons. On Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Skinner was ordained a Priest. The Convention adjourned on Monday morning. The next session is to be held in Newbern in May 1861.

Charlotte Democrat.

First Engine.—The first Locamotive for the Western Division of the Wil, Char. & Rutherford Railroad, arrived at this place last Saturday evening, bringing several box and flat cars laden with bridge iron and road material. She is called the "Wilmington."

Charlotte Democrat.

Drought throughout New England.—Extensive drought throughout New England is causing great trouble to farmers, who, in some parts of New Hampshire, drive cattle many miles for water. Fires in the woods are also raging in many localities. At Hyannis, on the Cape, yesterday, a fire spread over 1,000 acres of woodland, and was quite extensive.

☞ New Post Offices have been established at the following places in North-Carolina:

"Meat Camp," Watauga county, Edward Hodges, P. M.

"Younts' Turnout," Catawba county, Eml. Sigmore, P: M.

"Salem Chapel," Forsyth county, J. Coles.

"Walnut Shade," Gaston county, Jas. F.W. Freeman P. M

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, June 1.—Corn 00@75. Wheat 1 15. a 1-20. Flour, 2 50 @ 3 00. Bacon, 12½. a 15. Beef, 7@8. Pork, 0@0. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 18 a 20. Chickens, 12½ a 15. Eggs, 8. Hay, (cwt.) 35 a 40. Oats, 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 28.—Bacon, 12@14. Flour, 6 50@7 00. Wheat, 1 00 @ 1 15. Corn 1 10@ 1 15. Salt 1 25@1 30. Sugar, 8½@10. Apple Brandy, 80@85. Whiskey 65 a 75.

SALISBURY, May 29.—Bacon 11 a 11½. Beef 5 @6. Butter, 15@18. Corn, 70@75. Flour,5 75@ 6 00. Lard, 12@12½. Molasses, 34@45. Linseed Oil, 0 00@ 000. Salt, 1 70@1 80. Sugar, 7@11. Wheat — red, 1 10 a 1 20, white, 1 25@1 30. Coffee, 12½ a 16.

WILMINGTON, May 26.—Flour, sup. 7 00, family, 7 25. Cotton, 10½. Bacon, hams and sides, 11½ a 11¾. Molasses, 25 a 00. Corn, 76 a 78. Wheat, 1 15 a 1 30.

NORFOLK, May 28.—Corn, 68 a 73. Wheat, 1 35 a 1 50. Flour, 6 25 a 7 00. Bacon, 11 a 12. Lard 12 a 13. Guano, 32 a 58. Molasses, 30 a 50.

RICHMOND, May 28.—Tobacco Lugs, superior, 1 50 a 3 00, fine, $3½ a 4; leaf $5½ a 6; good and fine steming $10 a 11. Wheat, red 1 20 @1 25,—white 1 45@1 50. Corn 75@80. Bacon, sides 10½ a 00; Shoulders 8½ a 00; Hams 12. Sugar 12½ a 13; Todd's sugar-cured 15c. Flour, 6½ a 7.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton closed dull, with sales of 800 bales. Flour closed firm—Southern 5 75 a 6 25. Wheat closed firm, with sales of 65,000 bushels—White Western, 1 52. Corn closed with a downward tendency—sales of 100-000 bushels; mixed 56 a 66 cents; yellow 70cts.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn has a downward tendency; white 68 to 73; yellow 66 a 68. Provisions are firm.

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, &c.

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMERY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner combined.
Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed-Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER & CO.

Salem, N. C. May 18. 5-3m

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Isaac W. Brown, I will sell at public auction, on Friday and Saturday the 1st and 2d days of June next,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land,

lying in Forsyth County, on the Middle Fork of Muddy Creek. One of said tracts, contains 148 acres; and the other about 78 acres, more or less; and both of said tracts are well improved and have valuable Meadows, and a large amount of timber thereon; also Orchards of choice fruit.

Also two Stills and Tubs; one set of Blacksmith Tools; two Yoke of Oxen; a number of Cattle and Sheep; one two-horse Carriage; a one horse Wagon; two two-horse Wagons; and a lot of Wagon Gears; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said sale will commence at the place where said Brown now lives.

Persons desiring to view said lands will call on said Brown, who will be pleased to show them.—Said sale will be made on a credit.—Further terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Trustee.

May 11, 1860. 1-ts.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

INKS,—Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

For the Press.

POLITICAL MACHINES.

Three different political machines have lately been exhibited to the gaze of the American people, which I intend briefly to review, and let the people at large determine which of these has merited their approbation.

The first political machine was exhibited at Charleston, S. C., and attracted a good deal of attention. Its wonderful proportions had inspired many minds with great doubts as to its practical working; and when the complexity of its many component parts was exhibited, it soon became but too evident that it was defective in its mechanism. Many were the efforts to breathe unanimity into its component parts, and when one party applied the corrective to one portion, the other party were busily engaged in experimenting on different portions of its mechanism;—Southern ingenuity was busily at work to remedy the deficiency, while Northern tactics were none the less active in proposing various and vital alterations in its inner parts so as to bring about a radical change in its structure. This change Southern ingenuity resisted, as detrimental to the good of the machine itself. It was intimated by the knowing ones that the spindle of the machine was defective; that the materials of which it was manufactured had some portion of an ore of iron it, in the lowest state of oxydation, which imparted to it the power of attracting other substances. The final result of this exhibition was, that the machine was condemned, and forwarded on to the master workman at Baltimore, whose inventive skill has been secured to repair it thoroughly, with instructions to have it ready for exhibition by the middle of June next.

Whether the master-workman at Baltimore possesses the requisite skill to detect the primary cause of the deficiency of the spindle, time alone will reveal.

Rumor says, that he has telegraphed to all Northern and Western assayers, to test the various metals in their localities, to ascertain if an ore can be found of such qualities as will effectually counteract the baneful influence which the defective spindle had exercised on the various parts. One of the most experienced assayers has returned the answer, that the defective spindle cannot be repaired; and that if said machine is again to be exhibited, a new spindle, out and out, will have to be manufactured; that the ore in his section is extensively used in the various iron manufactories; and that the iron in his section is free from all those flaws imputed to the defective spindle, and will warrant it to work well in concert with all the parts of the machine.

Whether the master-workman at Baltimore will be guided by the advice of this assayer, the second exhibition, at Baltimore, will determine.

Meanwhile Southern ingenuity has not been idle, and an entirely new machine has been devised, which will be exhibited at Richmond next time. Sundry members of Congress have secured stock in the machine, and evince a lively interest in its successful exhibition at Richmond. Others again, more interested in the repairs of the defective machine, urge a union of the parties for a combined exhibition at Baltimore.

The second political machine was exhibited at Baltimore, on May 9th and 10th. This worked well and exhibited uniformity of action in all its parts. So well did this machine come up to the expectation of its many friends from all sections of our country, that but little time was required to satisfy public curiosity; and the many thousands that witnessed its performance, boldly proclaimed that this machine was destined to meet with popular favor everywhere.

The third political machine was stdeorffdo exhibition at Chicago, May 16th. As the material of this machine is entirely of Northern and Western origin, it is conjectured that the metal may be too brittle, and that, owing to the great pressure of its many component parts it will give way and fail. Great pains have been bestowed on every part of the machine, to avoid a *smash up*, the spindle had been fairly tested in advance, and a bountiful supply of the finest *oils* had been procured to avoid friction in any of its parts; nevertheless, it was soon discovered that certain metals which had been freely used in the manufacture of certain parts, gave way too much, and threatened the disruption of the whole machine. But in the end, the machine came out of the exhibition only slighty damaged, and will hereafter be exhibited mostly in the free States and thereby give it a sectional character.

Now what is the conclusion that our people will draw from these three political exhibitions? The first machine was a perfect failure. Its best friends, with much chagrin acknowledge this. And if it be patched up and repaired, is it likely that the people will have any confidence in it?

The Northern machine does not suit our Southern country, and therefore we will not bestow more words upon it.

But the second machine, exhibited at Baltimore, stood a fair and honorable test; and the party that exhibited it used none but fair and honorable means to procure its success. Its contractors are not confined to one or the other section of our land, but they hail from the North and the South, the East and the West

May we not, therefore, with much justice, call upon the people to rally to its support, and ratify its first success at the ballot box in Nov. next, by endorsing the Baltimore nominees as future managers of the political machine.

A. B. C.

AN EARLY BIRD.—The subject of impression at first sight was being talked over at the supper table, when the lady whose duty was to preside "over the tea-cups and tea," said she always formed an idea of a person at first sight, and generally found it to be correct.

"Mamma!" said her youngest son, in a shrill voice, that attracted the attention of all present.

"Well, my dear, what is it?" replied the fond mother.

"I want to know what was your opinion of me when you first saw me?"

This question gave a sudden turn to the conversation.

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patient; and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

Boner & Crist, Agts.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., in this county, of the Typhoid Pneumonia, Mrs. SALLIE H. CREWS, aged 25 years, 6 months and 12 days. She was the daughter of Thos. Sullivan, Esq., and the wife of Madison C. Crews.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

☞ Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ 500 additional subscribers ☜ WANTED.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—This is Examination week, and our quiet village presents an unusually lively appearance, a large number of persons, ladies and gentlemen from a number of Southern States, being present.

This Institution has enjoyed, during the past session, its usual prosperity, and closes with flourishing prospects for the future. The number of students was 340, as follows:—From North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 53; Georgia 29; Alabama, 28; Mississippi, 27; Tennessee, 17; Texas, 13; Virginia, 9; Missouri, 5; Louisiana, 4; Arkansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Florida, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Salem, N. C., 62.

For particulars of the Examination, see Programme, published at length in this paper.

WHIG MEETING IN YADKIN.—We have not room for the full proceedings of the Whig meeting held in the court-house, at Yadkinville, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Commons in the next Legislature.

The meeting was organized by appointing Aquila Speer, Chairman, and N. Bohanan and G. D. Hobson, Secretaries.—During the absence of the committee appointed to prepare business for the meeting (of which Tyre Glenn, Esq., was Chairman,) Hon. R. C. Puryear and R. F. Armfield delivered addresses upon the politics of the country.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting, fully endorse the platform of the Opposition State Convention, recently assembled in Raleigh; "abhor alike the fanatics of the North and the disunionists of the South, as the deadly enemies of the Republic; with a pledge to support no man for the Presidency, who has not a patriotism broad enough to cover the whole of this great country."

A. C. Cowles, Esq., was nominated for a seat in the Commons; W. W. Long, was also recommended for re-election to the Sheriffalty.

Charles E. Shober, Esq., Col. Abram Clapp, Messrs. Joseph A. Davis and Andrew Cunningham, all Whigs, are announced in the Patriot as candidates for the Commons in Guilford.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—In this county Mr. Walser and Mr. Thomas have both declared themselves candidates for the Senate, subject to a decision of a Convention to be held in Lexington on the 26th of June.—We learn that Lewis Hanes, Esq., and Dr. Clarke, are spoken of as candidates for the Commons, of course also subject to a Convention.

EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION.—Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson was consecrated a Bishop of the United Brethren or Moravian Church, at Bethlehem, Pa., on the 13th inst.

Death of an Eminent Man.—Hon. Wm. C. Preston died at Columbia on the 22d instant.

☞ On our first page will be found an admirable speech of Mr. Henry, delivered at the late Constitutional Union Convention, at Baltimore.

☞ Under the head of taxing Tin Cups will be found something for the Tin Cup party to put in their pipes and smoke.

☞ The Examination of the students of Winston Male Academy came off on Tuesday last. We learn everything passed off exceedingly well, and at night a social party was given.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—The Democracy are great on economy—over the left. We see it stated in an exchange, that the national debt is now $65,000,000. When Mr. Buchanan went into office there was $24,000,000 in the Treasury. He has, therefore, expended $89,000,000 beyond the ordinary receipts of the government in a little over three years. A large proportion of this sum has been expended in sustaining rotten newspapers, and in buying up mercenary members of Congress.

The Sentinel--Platforms, &c.

The Sentinel is disposed to review and criticise the proceedings of the Opposition Conventions. It is well our neighbor has found something to keep his courage up in this his time of great tribulation, at least till the Democratic Baltimore Convention meets;—For a gloomy time has there been truly, in his wig-wam, since the open disorganization and rupture of *modern* Democracy, at Charleston.—We assure you, Mr. Sentinel, the confidence of the people in the nationality of modern Democracy is gone, and would advise you to enjoy yourself whilst you may imagine a ray of hope left;—but depend upon it, although the attempt to *patch* up modern Democracy at Baltimore, may possibly succeed *on paper*, it will practically avail nothing in the end, as the corrupt leaders and politicians have sunk the party so low that the hand of resurrection can never reach it, the blow up at Charleston having sealed its fate forever.

But how the Sentinel can really have the face to say one word against the proceedings of the Opposition State Convention, and attempt to criticise the platform of the Constitutional Union Party, under the circumstances, is a mystery to the uninitiated! Let us see!

Four years since, the Cincinnatti Platform would almost have answered for a modern Democrat to live and die by, but at the late Charleston Convention it was denounced as an infamous swindle and cheat, by some nine Southern States, thus verifying the statement of the Whigs, who, when said platform first saw the light, denounced it as a base impositition upon the people, bearing different constructions in different latitudes, having both a Northern and Southern face. Well, now, since the Sentinel has been pleased to review the Opposition platforms, let us take a mere peep at the Charleston Convention. Here is a faithful picture drawn by the Fayetteville Observer.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

"We hope our readers have carefully observed the proceedings of this body of the "National Democratic party," so called. We have by no means copied all the hard things they have said of each other, but only the most prominent items. For instance, how a delegate spoke with solemnity of the humiliating spectacle of the most respectable men of the party in New York proving conclusively on oath, the truth and the untruth of every material allegationon which the two sets of delegates contested the rights of each other to seats. Again how the most solemn asseveration was made that the Freesoil Democrats would never give up Squatter Sovereignty. Still further: how the Northern Democrats were proclaimed to be worse than the Black Republicans. Yet again how the Cincinnatti Platform was denounced as an infamous swindle. Finally: how a majority of the Southern States seceded when that infamous swindle was again adopted by the Convention. [We say nothing of the fights, the profanity, and the rowdyism generally which have marked the conduct of these select men of the party. If these be the best what must the others be?]

"Now these Southern gentlemen knew just as well four years ago, when they adopted the Cincinnatti Platform, as now, that it was an infamous swindle, upon a subject of vital concern to the South. But for four years they swore that it was all in good faith. Who can place confidence in such men or in such a party? They exhibit neither nationality or honesty. Whatever may be the result of the division, whether it shall continue, or a peace be patched up for the sake of spoils and by means of a new swindle, one thing is clear, that the boasted nationality of the party has no foundation in fact. It is a divided party, each section hating and contemning the other.

"In this condition of things, conservative men in all parts of the country will look to the nomination of the Constitutional Union party as the only hope of saving the country from Black Republican ascendency."

TERRIFIC TORNADO IN CINCINNATTI.

CINCINNATTI, May 23.

The storm is supposed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta following the course of the river. The damages are estimated at $1,-000,000. All the towns and villages on the river above this place have suffered severely.—Thirty-six pairs of coal boats are known to have sunk, and over 100 lives are lost. All the steamboats on the river are more or less injured.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.

A tornado, the most violent ever known, visited this city on Monday afternoon, accompanied with lightning, rain and hail, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and doing other damage. Two men were killed and several wounded. On the river a fleet of coal boats was sunk and a number of steamboats damaged and wrecked.

☞ In Rockingham co., Va on Friday last, hail stones, 7 inches in circumfrence, fell in profusion, destroying whole fields of wheat.

HAIL STORM.—On Monday afternoon, 14th, a destructive hail storm visited the neighborhoods of Mill Grove, in Cabarrus county, and Mallard Creek, Black Creek, and Philadelphia, in this county. Wheat, cotton, and growing crops of all kinds were injured to a great extent. On some plantations the wheat was entirely destroyed. The hail covered the ground from 4 to 6 inches deep.

The same storm visited the neighborhood of Monroe, Union county. The hail-stones remained on the ground 12 or 16 hours. Wheat was very much injured—in some fields not a stalk remaining. Some of the stones were as large as hen-eggs, shattering the glass from windows, and doing a great deal of damage.

Another Slaver Captured with 550 Negroes on Board!—The Bark Williams, Capt. Stanley, of New York, has been captured off the Isle of Pines by the U. S. Sloop Wyandotte, and taken into Key West. She had on board 550 negroes.

STOLEN

From the house of the subscriber on the night of the 22d inst., a number of notes of hand amounting to some twenty-seven hundred dollars. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for any notes payable to me. SAMUEL FULTIN.

May 20, 1860. 3t.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday the 19th, the only interesting occurrence in the Senate was the reception of a message from the President, calling the attention of Congress to the capture of the slaver Wildfire, and to the circumstances under which the five hundred negroes found on board are now detained at Key West, in the State of Florida. The President recommends that a permanent appropriation be made for defraying the expenses to be incurred in the return of such captured negroes to Africa. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Private Bills and Buncombe speeches occupied the House.

On Monday, the Senate continued the discussion of Mr. Davis's resolutions; Mr. Toombs speaking at length, and Messrs. Hammond, Pugh, Brown, Hale and Lane briefly. No vote.

In the House, a resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence fixing the time of final adjournment of the session on Monday, June 18th. The Senate homestead bill was taken up, amended by substituting the bill heretofore passed by the House, and then passed by a large majority. The Senate bill increasing the pay of the navy was taken up, amended, and passed by a large vote. Several private bills and some of a general nature were acted upon under suspension of the rules. The sitting continued till past five o'clock.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest in either House. The Davis resolutions still under discussion.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to increase the pay of the navy was passed, and now wants only the approval of the President. Mr. Wigfall continued the Davis-Douglas debate, taking the position that there could be no harmony in the Democratic party unless Mr. Douglas would renounce his pretensions as a leader; for the people of the South would never agree to accept him.

In the House the legislative Appropriation Bill was passed. It appropriates $5,500,000.

On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill authorizing the President of the U. S. to contract for the transportation to Africa of any negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color captured by armed vessels of the U. S, and for their support during a period not exceeding one year after their being landed on the African coast. Resuming the consideration of the Davis resolutions, the Democratic Senators continued the pleasant occupation of proving Senator Douglas all sorts of a scamp, Mr. Pugh of Ohio replying to all hands. All this through, voting commenced, and the first four resolutions were adopted, the republicans voting against them all, because, as they explained, they regarded the separate declarations as integral parts of a series devised and arranged for a special and political purpose. In some of the resolutions, if segregated from the connexion and association in which they were found, they concurred. This accomplished, Mr. Clingman, (Douglas firebrand) created a great disturbance by introducing a resolution to be placed in the middle of the series "that the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves." Mr. Brown of Miss. promptly moved to strike out the word "not," and great consternation ensued. Mr. Davis lightened the troubles of the Democracy by advising them to blink the question; vote down Brown's amendment that the Territories do require Congressional intervention, and then vote down Clingman's resolution that they *do not*. The Democracy followed the advice, one after another giving notice of an intention to dodge, under a heavy fire of ridicule from Pugh and Brown for having wasted the session in quarreling over "squatter sovereignty" and backing down from action. The Senate adjourned in the midst of the trouble. The resolutions, amended in various particulars, were passed on Friday. Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected, Mr. Clingman's resolution passed, the Democrats mostly voting against it, and then on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., it was reconsidered and rejected.

The House did nothing of interest on Thursday and Friday, except passing the Pacific Telegraph Bill.—*Observer.*

THE K. G. C'S.

The initials above may have met the eye of the reader frequently, in the newspapers of the day, and more particularly during the last few months, as within that time it seems they have occupied more prominense in public regard than at any previous time; and many have doubtless wondered what they represented or perhaps passed them by as referring to some of the thousand and one new fangled societies of which the present age seems so prolific.

These initials represent a society known now as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a society organized about five or six years ago, and which is said to number upon its rolls upwards of thirty thousand members. These reside principally in the south, and among them are men of high standing in point of wealth and talents. The object of the association is said to be to go to Mexico and assist the Liberals against Miramon. The time is fast approaching when their object, if this be it, must be fully developed, but we much doubt the propriety or legality of the movement.

HOG CHOLERA.—On the 26th of January last we announced the appearance of hog cholera in this county, and its ravages have been since more general and sweeping than we had until recently supposed. Not less than one thousand hogs, big and little, have died of the disease. One planter lost, out of a stock of a hundred and thirty or so, 100 head, and another 40 out of 60.

This loss falls heavy and very discouraging upon our planters at this time, as many of them for a year or two past have been raising their own stock, thereby endeavoring to be independent of the West for pork.

Wadesboro' Argus.

AN ICE STORM.—On the 20th ult. some parts of Kansas were visited by a terrible storm of ice; the smallest of the pieces had the size of a hen's egg, and many were as large as a quart bowl. Several ice balls of prodigious weight were picked up, one weighing a pound and a half. Quite a number of persons were severely injured, and live stock was killed; some of the hail stones pierced the roofs of the houses.

Direct Trade Between James River and Europe—The Bark Lone Star arrived at Norfolk on Friday with a full cargo of Wines, Silks, Fancy Goods, &c., direct from Bordeaux to that city.

The increased value of real estate in Rowan county, under the new assessment, is about $400,000.

PROGRAMME

OF THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE

Examination of the Pupils of

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY,

May 30th and 31st, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HALLELUJAH CHORUS.—FROM BEETHOVEN'S "MT. OF OLIVES."

Vocal Duett.	"Tell me where do Fairies dwell." Pfte. by	Miss Anna Davis, Tennessee.
Song.	"Come let us gather Violets." Pfte. by	Miss J. Stroud, South Carolina.
Piano Duett.	"Rochester Scottisch."	Misses Mary and Emma Badgett, North Carolina.
Song.	"Echo Song." Pfte. by	Miss Bettie Meybin, South Carolina.
Piano Trio.	"Paddy Carey,"	Misses Clay and Jeanette Wallace, and Jeanette Grant, Georgia.
Dialogue.	"City sights seen with country eyes.	Misses M. Miller and V. West, Miss. and S. Car.
Song.	"Let us laugh and sing." Pfte. by	Miss Mattie Moore, Missouri.

EXAMINATION IN GRAMMAR.—CLASSES V, VI, VII AND VIII.

Song.	"Jennie, darling Jennie." Pfte. by	Miss M. Caraway, North Carolina.
Guitar Duett.	"The Angels."	Miss M. Mayo, North Carolina.
Recitation.	"Mary, Queen of Scots."	Miss Margaret Senter, Tennessee.
Piano.	"Belle Florinde Polka."	Miss A. Turner, Mississippi.
Vocal Duett.	"Drift my bark." Pfte. by	Miss Joe. Johnson, Mississippi.
Glee.	"O Switzerland, thou art so fair."	
Song.	"Darling Kate." Pfte. by	Miss A. Staton, North Carolina.
Recitation.	"Revolutionary tea."	Miss Embra Fowlkes, Tennessee.
Song.	"Only for thee."	Miss Angie Keenan, South Carolina.

EXAMINATION IN HISTORY OF FRANCE.—CLASSES II AND III.

Song.	"The favorite drummer."	Miss Pattie Ramsey, North Carolina.
Recitation.	"How the money goes."	Miss Lizzie Davis, Louisiana.
Piano.	"Pearls," from the Opera of Norma.	Miss Minnie Jones, Georgia.
Song.	"Serenade." Pfte. by	Miss Julia Wilson, North Carolina.
Vocal Duett.	"Hark! I hear the Organ's peal."	Miss Ros. Jarmon, North Carolina.
Recitation.	"Wonders and Murmurs."	Miss Kate Rencher, Alabama.
Piano Duett.	"Hunter's Chorus."	Misses M. Chapman and E. Sanders, Tenn. and S. Car.
Song.	"Swiss Girl." Pfte. by	Miss S. McDaniel, Alabama.

CHORUS.—"LIKE A FAIRY CREATURE."—*Rossini.*

WEDNESDAY, 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

CHORUS.—"SOFTLY TREADING."—*Meyerbeer.*

Piano Duett.	"Etude Galop."	Misses L. Brunson and Vir. Cheatham, Arkansas.
Vocal Duett.	"Come hunters, young and old." Pfte. by	Miss Kate Herring, North Carolina.
Piano.	"Sounds from the Alps."	Miss Alice Sommervelle, North Carolina.
Vocal Duett.	"Juanitti." Pfte. by	Miss Margaret Senter, Tennessee.
Dialogue.	"It never rains but it pours."	Misses Ellen Hundley and Iris Meng, Va. and S. C.
Song.	"For our queen and liberty." Pfte. by	Miss Margaret Ingram, South Carolina.

EXAMINATION ON HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—SELECT CLASS.

Piano.	"Grand Polka di Concert."	Miss Mag. Alexander, South Carolina.
Vocal Duett.	"Beautiful Star." Pfte. by	Miss S. Dunn, South Carolina.
Song.	"O gently breathe." Pfte. by	Miss E. A. Ware, Mississippi.
Guitar.	"Happy land."	Miss Minnie Jones, North Carolina.
Glee.	"Hunter's Chorus."	
Recitation.	(German.) "Sonne und Mond."	Miss Georgia Hoyle, Georgia.
Piano Duett.	"Lucia di Lammermoor."	Misses H. McCall and M. Pickett, S. Car. and Georgia.
Song.	"Hear, oh hear me."	Miss Sallie Higdon, Georgia.
Vocal Duett.	"O'er the waves we float." Pfte. by	Miss A. Whitley, North Carolina.
Piano.	"Variations on Nelly Gray."	Miss Ellen Airey, North Carolina.
Song.	"You don't say so." Pfte. by	Miss M. Belcher, South Carolina.

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY. (WORLD.)—CLASSES I AND II.

Song.	"Merry Mountain Maid." Pfte. by	Miss Sallie Richardson, North Carolina.
Piano.	"Whispering winds."	Miss Georgia Hoyle, Georgia.
Vocal Duett.	"When night comes o'er the plain." Pfte by	Miss M. J. Barber, South Carolina.
Duo. on 2 pianos.	"Airs from Norma."	Misses Mary and Vic. Cade, Georgia.
Song.	"The moonlit sea." Pfte. by	Miss R. Stewman, South Carolina.
Recitation.	"The mystic Weaver."	Miss S. Kremer, North Carolina.
Piano Duett.	"Prince Albert's Grand March."	Misses B. Henderson, and K. Rencher, N.C. and Ala.
Song.	"Bonnie Eloise."	Miss Bettie Herring, Mississippi.

CHORUS.—"LET EVERY HEART AND VOICE."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

"THE SPRING HOLIDAY,"

A CANTATA, BY NINETY OF THE SCHOLARS.

(SEE SEPARATE PROGRAMME.)

THURSDAY, 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CHORUS.—"HOPE EVER NEAR US."—*Rossini.*

Piano Duett.	"Rondo and Variations."	Misses A. Hazleton and J. Mock, N. Car. and Ind. Ter.
Song.	"Merry and free." Pfte. by	Miss M. Ellison, North Carolina.
Piano.	"Fantasie on Lucia di Lammermoor."	Miss M. Quin, Mississippi.
Song.	"Life is but a strife." Pfte. by	Miss Mattie Mayo, North Carolina.
Recitation.	"The cleansing of the leper."	Miss Kitty Lunday, Georgia.
Piano Duett.	"When the swallows homeward fly."	Misses M Leach and O. Jones, Tenn. and Ga.
Song.	"Some folks." Pfte. by	Miss Virginia Whitley, North Carolina.
Piano Duett.	"Cottage Polka."	Misses Ann Hodges and V. Smith, Alabama and Texas.
Song.	"Star-lit dell."	Miss Leonora Flemming, North Carolina.
Recitation.	"The cold water man."	Miss Kate Shanklin, South Carolina.

EXAMINATION IN GRAMMAR. (SYNTAX.)—CLASSES III AND IV.

Round.	"Wake, oh Wake! the Morning Bells are Ringing."	
Song.	"Where has Lula gone?" Pfte. by	Miss H. Ingram, South Carolina.
Piano.	Fantasie on "Joys that we've tasted."	Miss L. Boner, North Carolina.
Vocal Duett.	"Beautiful moonlight." Pfte. by	Miss C. Scott, Mississippi.
Piano.	"Bertha Waltz."	Miss Bettie Richardson, North Carolina.
Guitar.	"Is it any body's business?"	Miss M. Alexander, South Carolina.
Song.	"Wanted a governess." Pfte. by	Miss B. Keenan, South Carolina.
French Dialogue.	"Le Chien perdu." Miss S. Kremer, A. Turner, V. Gunn, & K. Herring, N.C., Miss., Ga., Va.	
Vocal Duett.	"Mother sweet why linger here." Pfte. by	Miss L. Brewer, Texas.
Piano Duett.	"Rondeaux a l'Allemand."	Misses L. Barrow and M. Becton, N. Car. and Tenn.

READING OF COMPOSITIONS BY FOUR SCHOLARS OF THE SELECT CLASS:

Misses S. Higdon, E. A. Ware, L. Fleming, M. Cade.

Vocal Duett.	"O come to me." Pfte. by	Miss E. Rainey, South Carolina.
Song.	"Lilly Lee is full of Mischief." Pfte. by	Miss Virginia West, South Carolina.
Guitar.	"Home sweet home."	Miss Theodosia Sanders, South Carolina.
Song.	"Separation." Pfte. by	Miss S. Moore, Alabama.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices.—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS

IN GREAT VARIETY at the BOOK STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at BONER & CRIST'S.

May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING

For pictures & mirrors.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

SPLENDID GIFTS

WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT! HUMOR! POETRY! BIOGRAPHY! FACT! TRAVEL! HISTORY! ADVENTURE! PROSE! FICTION! DEVOTION! AMUSEMENT!

With Books of every standard author, in all the departments of Literature, at Publisher's lowest prices, you can obtain

ELEGANT PRESENTS FROM DUANE RULISON'S

Quaker City Publishing House, Philadelphia,

THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.

The Gift Department has been conducted for the past three years, and in this department this house possesses advantages superior to all others.

Send for a Catalogue containing A NEW AND ENLARGED LIST OF SPLENDID GIFTS FOR 1860, suitable for

Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for MOTHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for FATHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for SISTERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for BROTHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for SWEETHEARTS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for LOVERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for WIVES!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for HUSBANDS!

A new edition of the Quaker City Publishing House Catalogue has just been issued, comprising the THE NEW BOOKS, THE STANDARD BOOKS, THE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Not an exceptional volume can be found in the entire Catalogue. It is richly worthy the attention of the scholar and general reader. It is

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Remember that all Books at DUANE RULISON'S Quaker City Publishing House, are sold as low as any other establishment, and a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to $100, accompanies each book sold.

ALBUMS of all sizes and styles with splendid engravings.

PRESENTATION BOOKS in every beautiful style of binding.

PRAYER BOOKS, Protestant and Catholic.

HYMN BOOKS of all denominations.

POEMS of all authors.

JUVENILE BOOKS in almost endless variety.

BIBLES of all sizes and qualities.

All sold at the lowest prices, and a beautiful gift presented with each Book.

REMEMBER THAT DUANE RULISON Guarantees perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.

BEAR IN MIND,

That you can order any Books which are in print and they will be furnished at the publishers prices, and promptly sent to any destination. Each Book accompanied by a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.

MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK by LETTER, provided the instructions given in my Catalouge are complied with. But the best and safest mode to remit is by draft on Philadelphia or New York, made payable to my order.

☞ Those who will act as AGENTS,

Will please send for a Catalogue which contains inducements not to be excelled by any other establishment, with full directions and particulars.

Address all orders to DUANE RULISON, Proprietor of the Quaker City Publishing House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Salem Drug Store.

ROCK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.

CHAS. BRIETZ.

Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS coveniently arranged House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from High Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.

May 4, 1860. 3-3m

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of **Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.** ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

100,000 Pounds RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!

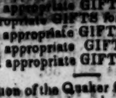
For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods, Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired.

H. E. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

Salem Male Academy.



THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

REV. F. R. HOLLAND, at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1-3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Pfohl Brothers

TAKE this method of informing the public that they have received their

Spring and Summer Goods,

embracing a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, to which they would beg leave to call the attention of all persons in need of any articles in their line, feeling assured that they have put their goods at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

April 27, 1860 2-3m.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.**, made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.

Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

W. F. SHULTZ, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,

SALEM, N. C.

I would inform my numerous friends and patrons, that I still continue to keep on hand, or make up to order, all kinds of **FURNITURE, both plain and fancy,** and that I give particular attention to making up all kinds of WORK, WITH FANCY EMBROIDERED COVERS, such as

Rocking Chairs, Ottomans, Footstools, Piano Stools, Work Boxes, &c.,

in a style which I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with a call.

I would also inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that I have on hand now, and shall continue to keep on hand constantly hereafter, a varied stock of

Ready Made Coffins,

of all sizes and qualities, made of the best Walnut, Cherry and Poplar Wood our country affords, and as well if not better finished, and at as low prices as to be had anywhere in this section of country.

Persons from a distance may rely upon getting a well finished article of any size at any time without unnecessary delay.

Salem, April 20th, 1860. 1-6m.

NOTICE!

THE Forsyth Literary Society will celebrate their 6th anniversary in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, June 1st. At the close a collection will be taken up to raise funds for the increase of the Library.

The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Original addresses will be delivered by several of the members.

The Salem Brass Band will be in attendance, and discourse sweet strains of music in the intervals.

The public, generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

B. F. ATWOOD, Sec'y.

May 18.

Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!

THE undersigned offers for sale, until the 1st of June next, his Orchard, formerly known as "STAUB'S NURSERY." It covers a tract of 8½ acres, and contains 475 Peach, 209 Apple, 67 Cherry, 79 Plum, 98 Pear, 8 Almond, 9 Quince, and 17 Apricot trees, besides a half acre Strawberry Patch.

The Fruit is of the choicest kinds, and the yield this season will be very heavy.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises by calling on the undersigned.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., May 11, 1860. 4-3t

POETRY.

The Independent Farmer.

Let sailors sing of the windy deep,
Let sailors praise their armor,
But in my heart this toast I'll keep,
The Independent Farmer.
When first the rose in robes of green,
Unfolds its crimson lining,
And 'round his cottage porch is seen
The honey-suckle twining,
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield,
To bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field,
Where the skies are soft and balmy.

The black-bird chucks behind his plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly,
Yon orchard hides behind its boughs
The home he loves so dearly.
The grey old barn, whose doors unfold
His ample store in measure,
More rich than hoarded heaps of gold,
A precious blessed treasure;
But yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose on all the lands—
Of the Independent Farmer.

To him the spring comes dancingly;
To him the summer blushes,
The autumn smiles, with mellow ray,
His sleep, old winter hushes;
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts nor fears confound him;
His little flock are linked in love,
And household angels 'round him;
He trusts to God, and loves his wife,
Nor grief nor ill may harm her;
He's natures nobleman in life—
The Independent Farmer.

HUMOROUS.

☞ The New York Spiritual Telegraph gives some odd quibbles in a facetious article entitled "Living by One's Wits," and which are unique in their way:

1. How many soft boiled eggs could the giant Goliah eat on an empty stomach?

Ans.—One; because he who has eaten one egg can't eat a second on an *empty* stomach.

2. Why did the apostle Paul write the second epistle to the Corinthians?

Because he was not in Corinth, otherwise he would have spoken to them.

3. Who prolongs his work to the greatest length possible, yet completes it in time?

The ropemaker, if he is industrious.

4. In what month do people eat the least food?

February, as it contains only 28 days.

5. What fish have their eyes closest together?

The *small* fish.

6. How can five persons divide five eggs so that each person shall receive one and still one remain in the dish?

The last takes the dish with the egg, and can let it lie there as long as he pleases.

7. How can a man ride from one place to another in the shade when at intervals the sun shines full upon him?

At such intervals he has only to dismount and walk.

A WITTY REDSKIN.

Away down in Maine, a big Indian was tried, convicted, and fined five dollars for stealing. He immediately pulled out a well-filled wallet and counted out the money to Judge Johnson, demanding at the same time a receipt, when the following colloquy occurred:

Judge.—"Sam, you don't want a receipt: for it is settled on the docket, and can never come up against you again."

Indian.—"I pay you the money: well, give me receipt."

Judge.—"I tell you that you don't need it, for it is settled on the docket."

Indian.—"White man say me steal, Judge Johnson say me steal, I say me no steal, but me pay um. Now give um receipt."

Judge.—"Well, since you insist upon it, if you will give me good reason for wanting it, I will give you one."

Indian.—"Well, when me die me spects to go to heaven. Werry well! when me gets to the gate, Peter says "go way Injun, you steal." I say werry well, what if I do, don't I pay um? Peter says show um receipt, and then if I don't have um I shall be obliged to go look all thro' h—l to find Judge Johnson to prove I pay um."

The way the World goes.—The following is no bad illustration of the way the world goes:

At a social gathering of church members, among other things each member was relating his cause for joy and sorrow, when Mr. —— said:

"In my family of children, I have much cause of joy and much to distress me. There is my son George, a good, reverent, and dutiful boy; but there is my Bill, he is an audacious scamp. He left his poor, grey-bearded father many a day ago, and it's a long time since I heard of him; and when I last heard of him, he was up the Galiners River, a raftin' saw logs, playin seven-up, and a horse racin', but thank the Lord, he is *making money* by the trip. Ain't he, sister?"

The Negro Patient.—"Julius, is you better dis mornin?"

"No. I was better yesterday, but I'se got ober dat."

"Am dere no hopes of your discovery?"

"Discovery of what?"

"Your discovery from the convulsence what am fetching you on your back."

"Dat depends, sah, altogeddah on the prognostication which implifies the disease; should dey continue fatally, de doctor tinks I'se a goner. Should dey not continue fatually, he hopes dis cullud individual won't die dis time. But, as I said before, dat all depends on de prognostics, and till dese come to a head, dere am no tellin whedder dis pusson will come to a discontinuation or odderwise."

The Bump of Destructiveness.—Ancient and modern, has been made into the following epigram:

"Jack, eating rotten cheese, did say,
"Like Samson, I my thousands slay,"
"I vow," quoth Roger, "so you do,"
"And with the selfsame weapon, too."

SODA WATER

AT THE DRUG STORE.

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S LOTTERIES!

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA,
Authorised by the Legislature for the Benefit of Academies

Class B

Draws every Tuesday in the City of MACON, Georgia.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - $100,000!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
2 Prizes of	50,000	are	100,000
2 Prizes of	25,000	are	50,000
2 Prizes of	20,000	are	40,000
2 Prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
2 Prizes of	3,000	are	6,000
2 Prizes of	2,000	are	4,000
1 Prize of	1,000	is	1,000
350 Prizes of	200	are	70,000
64 Prizes of	100	are	6,400
64 Prizes of	80	are	5,120
64 Prizes of	60	are	3,840
128 Prizes of	50	are	6,400
5,504 Prizes of	32	are	176,000
28,224 Prizes of	16	are	451,584
34,412 Prizes	amounting to		1,080,472

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quart. $4—Eighths $2

Certificates of 26 Wholes $250—Certificates of 26 Halves $125—Certificates of 26 Quarters $62½—Certificates of 26 Eighths $31 50.

The Havana Plan Lottery

(MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS,)

Is drawn every Saturday. Capit'l prize $70,000. Tickets $8 00. Halves $4 Quarters $2.

CITY PLAN LOTTERIES

Drawn every day, in which you can select your own numbers.

Tickets from $1 to any price, and prizes in proportion.

EVERY PRIZE IS DRAWN.

CIRCULARS

Containing full explanations of our Schemes, etc., will be forwarded by mail to any one sending us their name.

All communications strictly confidential.

In ordering Tickets or certificates enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded by the first mail.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

The official drawings are published in the New York Herald.

Orders received and Prizes Cashed at 558 Broadway, New York. Direct your orders to L. A HODGES, AGENT, NEW YORK CITY, or

HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers.
MACON, GEORGIA.

April 13, 1850. 52-1y.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis, Missouri.

Prizes vary from $2½ to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2½ to $20!

☞ Circulars, giving full explanation, and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing

WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
or WOOD, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

N.C. Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Sec'ry and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, ex officio. } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. B. Battle Geo Little James M. Towles, Raleigh; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchel, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; John M. Jones, Edenton; Geo. W. Charles. Elizabeth City; John Ramsay, Plymouth; J. W. Harrel Murfreesboro; H B. Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton; A. W. Steele, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson County; Joshua Boner, Salem; A. T. Summey, Asheville.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(*Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.*)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

$3,000! $3,000

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia.
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the
DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

Look! Startling Facts.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JUNE, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in

1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 74 to be Drawn June 2, 1860.
Class 75 do do 9, 1860.
Class 76 do do 16, 1860.
Class 77 do do 23, 1860.
Class 78, do do 30, 1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000 is	60,000	5 Prizes of	1,000 are	5,000
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000	10 "	600 are	6,000
1 "	10,000 is	10,000	2 "	400 are	800
1 "	5,000 is	5,000	2 "	300 are	600
1 "	4,000 is	4,000	2 "	200 are	400
1 "	3,000 is	3,000	50 "	150 are	7,500
1 "	2,000 is	2,000	100 "	100 are	10,000
4 "	1,500 is	1,500	100 "	95 are	9,500
1 "	1,100 is	1,100	100 "	85 are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448.....Amounting to.....$212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets $60
" " " " half tickets 30
" " " " quarter " 15
" " " " eighth " 7 50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE

THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday.

1 Capital Prize of			$23,000
1 Prize of			4,500
1 Prize of			4,000
1 Prize of			3,000
1 Prize of			2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700	are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175	are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125	are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80	are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50	are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30	are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20	are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10	are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5	are	141,120
34,412 Prizes amounting to			$281,431 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

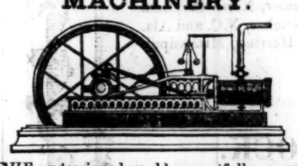
The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Kindred Machinery** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is AGENT for the sale of all kinds of Mill-building Materials and Machinery, such as

FRENCH BURR, COLOGNE, ESOPUS AND COCALICO MILL STONES,

Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Smut Machines, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing, and Castings of all kinds, for CORN, FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

ALSO

CIRCULAR SAWS and CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, PORTABLE and STATIONARY

Steam Engines of all kinds & Sizes.

All fitted up to order of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, THOMAS C. HAM,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
February 17, 1860 41-tf

REDUCED EXPENSES.

McKINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade in **North Carolina and Virginia,** that they have removed to their Large Warehouse, opposite the Bank of Virginia, and have opened a very large stock of

Groceries, Staple Dry Goods,
Fertilizers, Sweedes Iron,
Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.

With increased facilities for conducting the GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relieved of heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now enabled to sell our Goods at a small commission on cost. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap and reliable Goods, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dairies, sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for sale, are informed that we have opened in connection with our regular mercantile business, a market for all kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and with a large supply of Peruvian, Elide and Reese's Manipulated Guanos constantly on hand, we are prepared to fill all orders on application.

McKINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO
Danville, Va, April 6, 1860. 2 mo.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

Common Schools, 1860.

The following persons are notified that they have been elected School Committee for their respective Districts, viz:

Dis.	Committeemen.
1.	N. Thornbery, P. W. Raper, W. Idol.
2.	J. H. Harmon, Al. Watson, J. A. Young.
3.	Steph. Hester, Jno. Lowery, A. Dwiggins.
4.	C. W. Neal, S. Preston, J. W. Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, D. Linville, W. J. Pegram.
6.	Wm. Gibbins, P. Stafford, J. Shields, Jr.
7.	John Hester, Caleb Idol, Henry Sapp.
8.	W. G. Kerner, J. W. Shelton, I. Robertson
9.	C B. Ogburn, S. F. Dean, G. V. Fulp.
10.	J. E. Clayton, T. Carter, T. Campbell.
11.	Eml. Reed, Amos Stewart, Alex. Martin.
12.	A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benj. Spaugh.
13.	H'ry Reed, Henry Clinard, A. Rominger.
14.	J. L. Stewart, J. W. Hester, W. U. Lomax.
15.	J. M. Vawter, H. M. Lash, A. R. Jenkins.
16.	W. F. Stockton, K. Boggs, H. Albertson.
17.	Calvin Crews, Jno. Beeson, J. P. Crews.
18.	R. Walker, M. Morris, W Marshall.
19.	J. E. Matthews, T. M. Marshall, M. Reed.
20.	J. M. Stafford, W. L. Swaim, S. Laugenour.
21.	J. Mock, T. Spaugh, W. W. Thornton.
22.	C. D. Sides, E. Hanes, Daniel Reich.
23.	G. W. Burk, Andrew Burk, Wm. Ebert.
24.	R. Gray, A. J. Stafford, H. A. Hulder.
25.	Peter Fetter, Jacob Tiso, Ed. Blum.
26.	C. Miller, Elisha Stoltz, R. Walker.
27.	J. N. Fowler, M. J. Crews, M. Walker.
28.	J. Guthrie, Jos. Merrit, Eml. Perril.
29.	H. S. Morgan, John Boyer, John Harper.
30.	John Brewer, L. F. Thomas, Z. Griffin.
31.	Geo. Flynt, Thomas Spaeb, Craven Jones.
32.	Jos Shamel, Chas. Rank, N. C Dawson.
33.	E L. Krouse, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
34.	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, G. R. Moore.
35.	Saml. Vest, Albert Craft, Alex. Ridings.
36.	Eml. Beck, Jos. Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Jos Leinbach, E. P. Pfaff, Wm. Leinbach.
38.	B. Jones, Sol Spease, B. Hendrix.
39.	T. Kreeger, A. P. Styers, — Shore.
40	Henry Hart, J. Warner, Josiah Wagoner.
41.	W. B. Stipe, L. Laugenour, J. H. Stoltz
42.	Wm Goslin, John Dull, Philip Mock.
43.	Elijah Doub, Thos. Long, T. Poindexter.
44.	Israel Sides, W. Spainhour, B. Sprinkle.
45.	W. Payne, Saml. Kinnamon, J. H. Eaton.
46.	W. B Doub, W. Spainhour, E. S. Strupe.
47.	Robert Leinbach, H. Beckel, James Crim.
48.	E. Bolo, T. F. Crist, E. A. Vogler.
49.	J. L. Crews, N. F. Sullivan, J. H. Moser.
50.*	W. Bolejack, B. A Carmichael, G A. Banner
51.*	Jno. Grubb, Demsey Baily, Chris. Shouse.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B S. C. S.

* The two last are new districts.

P. S.—The following alterations were made: Robert Nutt is taken from No. 7 and attached to No 6

Isaac Robertson is taken from No. 16 and attached to No. 17.

Wiley Shouse is taken from No. 26 and attached to No. 51.

H. R Lohman is taken from No. 37 and attached to No. 42.

Committee to divide School fund: C. L. Banner, H. A. Holder, F. Fries and J. W. Alspaugh.

Sub Committee to the Board: J. W. Alspaugh, H A. Holder and C. L. Banner.

J. W. Alspaugh is duly appointed Chairman of the Board of Superintendent, for the ensuing year. A. J. STAFFORD, C. B S.

April 16th, 1860. 44:-4w

Hathaway & Co.,

Importers of Molasses and Sugar,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.
550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.
100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.
200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.
100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.
400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.
300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46-3m-pd

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers

IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. [46-3m.

T. CHITTY & SON,

PUMP MAKERS,

SALEMN. C.

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. L. V. BLUM

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe
FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY

The Best Talent in the South
IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.

Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1860.

J. B. Brittain,	Armistead Kiger,
Miss Janett Brown,	M. A. Myres,
Wm. Bruner,	Mrs. Polly Miller,
Capt. C. W. Cordle,	Miss M. E. Miller,
A. F. Cramer,	George Miller,
Miss Nancy Cook,	R. W. Nixon,
" Sarah Ann Davis,	Henry Pane,
Philip Darby,	M. L. Ripley, 2
William Davis,	Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson,
Robert S. Earle,	William Swime,
Miss C. C. Hartty,	Thos. R. Tate,
" Rosa Hughely,	Anderson White,
Robert Halbrooks or any of his connection,	Ambers White,
Miss Martha Holder,	Ephraim Weasner,
W. Huff,	Miss Elizab'th Weisner
T. H. Jones, 2	Albert H. Welsh, 2
Miss M. A. Johnson,	R. H. White,
" Maria Kaufman,	Joseph Yokely,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1860.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

DEROSSET, BROWN & Co.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DEROSSET & Co.,

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime.

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 22, 1859. 1y. pd.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and

Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Biography," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand. Drawings and Prices sent free.

147 Chambers Street, New York.

Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.

References.

McPheeters Ghesilin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine, HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c., For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store.

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

INKS, Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe
FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY

The Best Talent in the South
IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.

Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease. Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W P. Henly, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & G. A. Santos, Norfolk.

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, AND STRAW GOODS,

ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ARE now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS. We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of Goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the cash system, with small profits, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses, and the low prices at which we are selling, must attract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.
March 9. 47-3m.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

SAPONIFIER,

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE **Extracts** and **Perfumery** of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.